Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, October 22, 1817.

Volume 28.) (Number 1429.

A CARD.

MESSRS. FORBES & Co. having nominated Mr. THOMAS ALLPORT one of the Members of a new House of Agency to be opened at Calcutta, they beg to announce that his name and Interest in their Firm, has ceased from the 31st July last.

Bombay, 22d October, 1817.

Advertisement.

TO BE SOLD
By Public Auction
UNDER THE
Tamarind Tree
THIS DAY
AT 11 O'CLOCK,
THE CUTTER
DESPATCH
of
90 TONS BURTHEN,

WITH all her Stores, a list of which may be seen on application at the Office of MESSRS. FORBES & Co.; and the conditions will be made known at the time of Sale.

Bombay, 22d October 1817.

List of Prizes

IN THE 2ND CLASS
OF THE 1ST
French Government
LOTTERY,
SOLD BY
Messrs. Forbes and Co.

No. 333 Prize of Rupees 5,000.
No. 484 Prize of Rupees 250.
Prizes of Rupees 52½ each.

Nos.	201	206	207	208	213	219	222	223
	231	234	238	240	243	250	251	262	264
	265	269	271	273	274	276	277	278	279
	280	282	284	285	286	287	290	299	301
	311	316	320	325	326	339	349	357	358
	360	367	407	427	431	445	461	475	476
	482	488	490	492	493	498	502		
	1789	1792	1794	1797	1815	1820	1832		
	1833	1844	1846	1851	1856.				

The above Prizes will be paid on demand at the Office of MESSRS. FORBES and Co.

Bombay 22d October, 1817.

Sales By Auction.

On Saturday next the 25th Instant,
THE
FOLLOWING ARTICLES
WILL BE
EXPOSED FOR SALE
at
Edward Reel and Co's
Auction Rooms
IN
Hummum Street,
VIZ.

HOUSEHOLD Furniture of different kinds, Plated ware, Hanging Lamps, Indian Shades, Table pillar Shades, Tumblers and Wine Glasses, a variety of Queen's Ware consisting of Table and Dessert services, Lavender and other Perfumery, Cognac Brandy, Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, Liverpool and Hodgson's Pale Ale in Bottles, London particular Madeira, Port Wine and French Claret, Perry and Cyder in stone bottles, Europe Hams Chessbire Cheese, Kegs of Mackerel a number of Books, chiefly consisting of those treating on History, & some Novels, several very fine Spy Glasses, a very capital Sextant, six very fine Palanquins and a very fine Ship in miniature.

Bombay, 22d October, 1817.

Advertisement.

Mr. Joseph Johnston
BEGS LEAVE TO ACQUAINT
the
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
OF THE SETTLEMENT
And its Vicinity,
THAT HE WILL HAVE OPEN
FOR SALE
On Monday next the 20th Instant,
AT HIS HOUSE
IN
Hummum Street,

A SMALL Investment of EUROPE ARTICLES just imported per Honorable Company's Ship HUDDART.

Bombay, 22d October, 1817.

SALES BY AUCTION.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE
THAT,

THE Sales Advertized to be held at LOUGHLIN and HUNT'S Auction Rooms this day, will be continued daily until the end of the present week.

Bombay, 22d October 1817.

TO BE SOLD
By Public Auction
On Monday the 27th Instant,
TO COMMENCE
AT 11 O'CLOCK
IN THE FORENOON
At the House of
General Jones
AT PRESENT OCCUPIED BY
Capt. Welstead
THE UNDERMENTIONED ARTICLES,
LATELY IMPORTED.

36 Dozen of excellent Port Wine,
20 Do. of Hollands, a quantity of Hodgson Pale Ale in Bottles, a pair of very handsome 6 Light Lustres from Blades.
Cooking Utensils, Dish Covers &c.
Toys and Tunbridge Ware.
Brushes of different kinds.
Writing Desks.
Ebony Ink Stands.
Ladies handsome Work Boxes.
Billiard Balls and Cues.
Backgammon Tables.
Shooting Tackle, with other articles.

Bombay 22d October 1817.

TO BE SOLD
By Public Auction
Tomorrow Thursday, the 23d Inst.
AT 11 O'CLOCK
IN THE FORENOON
At the House of
General Jones,
AT PRESENT OCCUPIED
by
Captain Welstead,

FIVE Casks of very superior COCHINEAL, also a quantity of SWEDISH STEEL of the best quality.

Bombay. 22d October 1817.

જાહેર•લીલાંઉ•કરીને•વેચશે *
કાલે•બરશપત•વારને•દીને•તા૦૨૩
મી•આઉ•મફીનાંનીઉ•ખપેરનાં•
કલાક• ૧૧ નાં•જરનેલ•જોનશ•
વાલા•ગેરેમાં•ઉગેરેમાં•ક્રમ
ણાં•કપતાંન•વીલઉશ્ટીડ•રેહેછે
પાંચ•પીપ•ગાની•શારી•ક્રીરમજ

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE & NAVAL REPORT.

ARRIVED.—October 19th, the H. C's. Cruizer Prince of Wales, Lieut. B. Dominiciti, from Surat

SAILED.—October 17th, his Majesty's Sloop Bacchus, John Parkin Esq. Captain, to Trincomallie.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—On Saturday morning the 18th Instant, Mrs. Perriman was safely delivered of a Daughter.

DEATH.—At Madras, on the 5th Instant; ere he had completed his 24th year; Mr. Guy John Beck, Watchmaker; late of Bombay and eldest son of Mr. Richard Beck, Assistant in the Office of the Accountant General at this Presidency.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 22nd OCTOBER 1817.

There have been no arrivals from Europe since our last, but we are happy to state that we have not, as yet, quite exhausted the supplies we, lately, received overland.

On Saturday evening last, about half past six o'clock, a fire was discovered in one of the large godowns, under the Court House of this Presidency, filled with coir. The alarm which it excited, amongst those, who were likely to be first exposed to its ravages, may be well conceived, and, at many times, such was its menacing appearance, that the possible extent of its progress could in no wise be calculated upon. Thanks, however, to the stillness of the night, the unparalleled thickness of the walls of the building, and the mercy of Heaven, it was got under about two o'clock on Sunday.

Hyder Ally Raimonjee one of the Prisoners, convicted at the late Sessions of robing Rajboye a widow woman, of her personal ornaments, after having deprived her of sensation by blows and other violent means, and *Hurrichund Narronjee*, also found guilty of stealing in a dwelling house, were, on Saturday, condemned to death, and yesterday morning, hung before the goal. The latter man was proved to have given a stupifying drug to the woman whose property, while in a state of stupor, he afterwards stole. As this enormous crime has latterly much increased, we trust this loudly called for example will produce the most salutary effects.

The curiosity of the people of [illegible] gland has been latterly much excited by the singular appearance, amongst [illegible] of an unknown female, whose [illegible] for some time past, puzzled the [illegible] learned individuals by whom [illegible] has been visited. A letter from [illegible] son of Bath, giving an account [illegible] been copied into a paper [illegible] are in possession, but, unfortunately for us, the paper is so much [illegible] that we are unable [illegible] more than a part of the letter.

Englis[illegible] Extracts.

[illegible] *Litchfield Mercury.*]

A Public [illegible] will be given at the Guildhall, in [illegible] on Wednesday the 4th of June next, [illegible] the Birth Day of the King. THE [illegible] LEVETT, Esq, the Recorder of this [illegible]ty, [illegible]es the chair.

The *Courier* of Tuesday last contained 31 advertisements of *Pitt Clubs*, for London and the country, to be held on Wednesday last; yet these are not more than one half of the number of such institutions. We should rather see associations of purer political amity, such as we have recorded above; associations which rally our grateful recollections round the name of the oldest and most victuous Prince in Europe; a man who stood distinct in the vigour of his independence, and the simplicity and manliness of ancient days, while contemporary Thrones, enervated by crime and luxury, crumbled before the genius of Revolution; and shaming by the pure contrast of his manners, the spurious ambition of splendour, and the effectation of foreign vices, which were prostrating the character of his own Court: yet we may now trace the contents of the Journals of the whole Empire, and not discover perhaps another instance of a festive celebration of the King's Birth Day Political and party feelings seem to absorb all our interests; and all the hateful personal contentions, which a long war had originated, are multiplied and perpetrated in a period of profound peace!

REVOLUTION IN BRAZIL.

The Revolution in the Transatlantic dominions of Portugal, and the Spanish colony of Chili, has opened a wide field for the speculations of commerce. The whole Continent of South America seems destined to go through the crucible of reform. No one pities the the fate of the superannuated ambition of the Prince of Braganza, who dared not divide the fortunes of Europe. The heroic Spaniard preserved the integrity of Portugal by the same effort which saved his own country; and when the colonies of Spain are revolting, the grateful heir of the throne of Braganza holds forth his hand to the rebel against his friend; and sends forth his army to plunder a portion of the wreck of his neighbour! In the hour of need, that army was not at hand; & this legitimate mirror of peninsular cunning, in grasping at the *shadow* has lost the *substance*.

"In the City (says the *Courier*), these events, regarded only in a commercial point of view, have produced a great sensation. Already do the merchants view the immense line of coast from the mouth of the Amazon round by Cape Horn and along the whole coasts of Chili and Peru, open to their enterprise and speculations. Goods to the amount of 600,000 dollars were expected to be sent to Chili in the space of six weeks from the date of the late advices, which are to the 20th of March. The success of General San Martin in the conquest of Chili, has caused such a demand for British goods at Buenos Ayres, towards supplying the new markets which the arms of the Insurgents have opened, as the whole of the warehouses in the River Plate are unable to satisfy; and, in consequence, numerous orders were received yesterday for the forwarding to Buenos Ayres of fresh goods."

We give in another part of our paper a full report of the debate touching the conduct of John Ellison Poole, in the Potteries; whose interested and recreant zeal in obstructing the publication of cheap books, whether legal or illegal, has dragged his betters in the dirt. It is the destiny of men living on the stink and prostitution of informations to degrade and debase those laws which they affect to support. A just and wise magistrate requires not a *Jackall*, to pursue and prey upon the ignorant and unwary. There are a thousand venial offenders which are below the law; and to arraign them at the public bar, is to "break a butterfly upon a wheel."

German and Dutch papers have been received to the 21st instant. The hostile tone which had for a long time distinguished several of the Dutch papers, seems, if possible, to have increased in acrimony. The Ghent Journal reiterates its approval of Anti-English Societes as a patriotic system, adding, that there never was a wish general, or decidedly expressed, than that which in Belgium rejects the influence the productions, and the power of England This sentiment, it says, is nearly that of all Europe.

Jerome Buonaparté and his wife have been warned from the vicinity of Schoenbrunn, where they have bought the chateau of Erla for [illegible] florins. The finances of the Bonaparte family at least have not suffered by the [illegible]

[illegible]dholm, the pretended discoverer of a plot [illegible]tockholm, has been detected in falsehood, [illegible]d is expected to be tried.

The sentence of the Court of Assize for the department of the Moselle of 16th March last, which condemned to death Jean Baptiste Adam and Theresa Bernard, was confirmed by the Court of Cassation on the 10th of April, and the unfortunate culprits were executed on the 12th instant, at Mentz.

The most sinister rumours prevail in Paris relative to the internal state of Spain: that General Lacy has not yet been executed: that General Milans, who was his associate in the plot has collected a strong force which the guerillas are rapidly increasing; and that he has given notice he will make the most terrible reprisals upon the Monks of Catalonia, if any punishment should be inflicted upon Lacy.

The price of grain is declining, in France, and every thing seems to promise an abundant harvest.

The Emperor of Russia has sent 100,000 roubles to relieve the great distress felt in the canton of Glaris in Switzerland.

Accounts have, it appears, been received from Lieut. Campbell, on whom devolved the command of the expedition for exploring the Joliba, or Niger River, on the death of Major Peddie, stating his arrival at the head of the river Nunnez, from whence he intended proceeding across the mountains towards Bammakoo, the place at which Mr. Park embarked; on the surface of which Lieut. Campbell and his companions are in all probability at this time. Thus another gleam of hope is entertained of the termination of this mysterious river being discovered.

Every day brings fresh accounts of the continued depredations of the privateers cruizing under the Buenos Ayres flag. Saturday advices were received in town from Capt. J. W. Gale of the Brig Martin, dated the 23d March, from the Havannah, stating the capture of his vessel, with other circumstances well deserving the attention of Government.

A Resolution has been introduced into the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and referred to a Committee, to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the punishment of death in all cases.

The Scarborough, of 74 guns, not more than five years old, has recently been taken into dock at Woolwich, for the purpose of undergoing repair; on opening the work necessary to commence, it is found that the dry rot has made such havoc, as, literally speaking, almost to have consumed the whole of the ship. Some other ships in the same dock-yard are also found in the same state; and it appears that this irresistable enemy is advancing by rapid strides. One cause assigned for this dreadful evil is, that the oak is felled in the Spring of the year, when the tree is full of sap, for the purpose of preserving the bark, instead, as formerly, cutting them in the autumn.

[*May* 30.

DISTURBANCE IN DERBYSHIRE, &c.

The Nottingham paper, which reached us yesterday, contains the following well-digested narrative of the late disturbances in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire.

"We scarcely know how to express our feelings, in recording the occurrences of this week, occurrences happily of a very unusual nature, and such as we hope never again to have the painful task of detailing to our readers. And we beg to premise that of the origin of the matter, we have only the vague authority of report, for the Derby Mercury, published on Wednesday last, furnishes no statement of events which occurred in that county on the Monday. We learn that on Monday, great numbers of people assembled together, in a tumultuous manner, in Alfreton, and some of the neighbouring villages in Derbyshire, and an express was sent over to the Magistrates of this place announcing the event. In consequence the guards at the different depots in this town were doubled, the Magistrates assembled in close consultation, and the Holme troop of Yeomanry Cavalry were ordered into the town. These things caused a considerable sensation, every person inquiring, what was portended? and it was soon rumoured that disturbances had taken place in several villages in Derbyshire. Towards evening our extensiv. Market-place became crowded with pople, whose sole object however, appeard to be only the gratification of their curiosity, manisfested by an eager inquiry into the events which had transpired, or ito the probable results of these uncommon occurrences. As a matter of precation the troops were sent for from the barracks and ordered to parade the Maket-place, but no disposition to excite disurbance manifested itself; every thing w[illegible]nquil. Next morning information wa[illegible]ved, that a party of men, armed w[illegible]ns, pistols, pikes, forks and other [illegible]s, were on the way towards Nott[illegible] from the neighbourhood of Pent[illegible] The Magistrates summoned numbe[illegible] the most reputable inhabitants to [illegible] police office, and nearly 1000 were swo[illegible] in as special constables, for the preser[illegible]vation of the peace. It appears from the information we have collected, that a number of men assembled together at South Wingfield on Monday night, and after arming themselves, proceeded on the way to Nottingham, under an expectation of being joined by a great number of other distressed and disaffected persons. They seem to have proceeded on the principle of compelling every man they met to join them, in order to increase their force and numbers; and at South Wingfield-castle, we understand, they shot a man who resolutely refused to aid them in their designs; and marching forward through Butterly, Ripley, and Codner, increasing as they went, until they came to Langley-bridge, the first village in this county, where they expected to be joined by a number of men, but to their dismay could not find one volunteer. As they had come along they had committed various depredations, compelled persons to join them, and seized all the arms they could lay their hands on. At Langley-bridge they continued the same practices, and forced a respectable inhabitant of the place to accompany them to Eastwood, but there he escaped. At Eastwood, a populous village, about eight miles from Nottingham, they publicly declared that they had expected to be joined by a very large number of persons, but here again they were entirely disappointed, not receiving any accession of numbers, but from those whom they absolutely forced, and these deserted on the first opportunity. These deluded men reached Eastwood about seven o'clock in the morning, and here they presented rather a formidable appearance, amounting to nearly 200 men, variously armed with guns, pikes, forks, &c. and some of them carrying bags of bullets on their backs. It was at this time and place they exhibited their greatest strength, and from this point they rapidly declined. As we have already observed, they had expectations of being here joined by thousands, but instead of that, they could not meet with one volunteer, the men having gone out of the way, in order to avoid being pressed into an unpleasant service. This marked disappointment seems to have produced a very striking effect. It is true they pursued their away, but not above twenty men made their appearance at Kimberley, a village about five miles from Nottingham. They arrived at that place about half-past 8 o'clock, but committed no act of violence. Here they sat down by the road-side, with their pikes, &c. in their hands, and presented a most forlorn picture: As though awaking from a dream, stung by bitter reflections, and now perceiving the folly of their conduct, even these threw away their arms, & dispersing, sought only to retrace their steps in safety, so that a little before ten o'clock when a party of the Hussars came up, they found no enemy to cope with. Between Kimberley and Eastwood however, a quantity of pikes, guns, &c. were gathered together, and taken care of, and several men, stragglers of the party, were apprehended. In this business Lancelot Rolleston of Watnall Esq. a young man, but a very active Magistrate, particularly distinguished himself, and attended by Capt. Phillips and the Hussars, secured a number of others, who were endeavouring to effect their escape through the fields. We understand there was no attempt at resistance, except by a few who had congregated together at Langley; but the resistance was so trifling, and so easily overcome, as to be almost unworthy of notice. Whilst Mr. Rolleston was diligently engaged in the pursuit and apprehension of the fugitives, Charles Godfrey Mundy, Esq. another active Magistrate, sat at the Sun Inn, in Eastwood, examining those who had been apprehended, and a little before three o'clock, a waggon and a cart having been procured, the men were tied with ropes, put into these conveyances, and, guarded by the Hussars and a party of constables, set off to Nottingham. Where the procession passed, the utmost order prevailed, and though such an unusual scene naturally excited great curiosity, no disposition was evinced of even an attempt to rescue. The two Magistrates already named, headed the procession, and when they had arrived at the top of the Derby-road, at the entrance of Nottingham, the Rev. Dr. Wylde joined them, and accompanied them through the town. No man of feeling heart could behold the lank countenances of the chief characters in this [illegible]ournful cavalcade, without sentiments [illegible]ity for the deluded prisoners, who ex[illegible]ed the countenance of despair & wret[illegible]ss, none of them seeming to be above [illegible] of labourers, or labouring me[illegible]. They were taken through the M[illegible]ace, Bridlesmith-gate, &c. to the [illegible] goal where these unhappy men, [illegible]-eight in number, were securely [illegible] The pikes and guns, (thirty [illegible]rmer and seventeen of the latter) h[illegible]brought in the waggon & cart along[illegible]em, as proofs & evidences "clear a[illegible]rit" against them; but more pik[illegible]ns have been collected and bro[illegible]ince then, so that the number is c[illegible]ly augmented. While these thing[illegible] transacting in the neighbourhood, [illegible]agistrates of the town did not bet[illegible]ntention of sleeping at their post[illegible]mber of domiciliary visits were m[illegible]e houses of suspected persons in [illegible], and several persons were take[illegible]to custody, but most, if not all of them, have [illegible]nce been released.—The town of Loughborough was thrown into a considerable degree of consternation in the evening of Tuesday, by the accounts received of the proceedings at Langley Mill. Capt. Bulstrode's troop of yeomanry assembled with the utmost alacrity & marched to Kegworth' where they not only halted for that night, but remained till Thursday at noon. The usual quantity of persons employed under the watch ward Act, in the town of Loughborough, was quadrupled, & other precautions taken to check the progress of the riotors, in case any of them had made their appearance in that quarter. Happily, however, the greatest tranquility prevailed throughout that part of Leicestershire. The Newark yeomanry cavalry had assembled, and on Tuesday evening were ordered to march to Kelham, there to know their ulterior destination. This threw the town of Newark into considerable alarm, and in consequence of the agitation of the public mind, the constables were directed to be in readiness, at any hour of the night. The Newark troops were ordered to march from Kelham to Nottingham, at which latter place they arrived on Wednesday about one A. M. They are a fine looking set of men, and have been stationed in the town ever since. The Bunny troop were also brought into requisition, and made their appearance in the town the same morning. The Mansfield Yeomanry Cavalry are also on duty in their own neighbourhood. We have, however, the satisfaction to state that neither in the town or county has there been any attempt at disturbance, that has come to our knowledge. During the course of yesterday and Wednesday, a few prisoners have been brought in, but we have not been able to learn any particulars about them.

On Wednesday morning, the twenty eight misguided individuals, brought in the preceding night, were taken before the Bench of Magistrates, for examination, in the County Hall; but as this, as well as all other examinations of prisoners, are, in this town and county, contrary to usual custom, conducted in a private manner, we, of course, are ignorant of any circumstances which then transpired. The Bench was numerously attended on the occasion, Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren being the chairman.

During the whole of these proceedings, the Derbyshire Magistrates have not been inactive. On Tuesday, nearly 30 men were apprehended and lodged in the gaol; and on Wednesday, 11 more, one of whom was a very suspicious character, were seized in their houses at Ripley, in that county, and were conveyed to prison. Yesterday afternoon, upwards of fifty men were in custody on charges connected with these unhappy proceedings. At Leicester, on Tuesday, rumour with her thousand tongues, was in full play, and in the afternoon the yeomanry cavalry were ordered on duty; the Militia Staff was also ordered out, and report upon report was spread in consequence. Scott a framesmith, Clarke a framework-knitter, and Wells, a travelling chapman, with caps, lace, &c. (all of Leicester) were arrested during the evening under a warrant charging them with being suspected of seditious practices. Wells was discharged the next day, but Scott and Clark are in close confinement; both have large families. A number of domiciliary visits have also taken place, but previous to these alarms, Leicester was never more peaceable." [*Observer June* 15.

RIOTS.

The *Leeds Mercury* of Saturday last has the following paragraphs:—

"Rumours of threatened insurrection have been circulated at this place, with great confidence, for some days past, and these reports rest on the authority of persons in official situation. The story, as it has reached us, is, that delegates have, of late, held secred meetings, in various parts of the West Riding of Yorkshire, as well as in other parts of the kingdom, at which a general rising of the people has been determined upon, for the purpose of overturning the Government, and Sunday or Monday next is mentioned as the time appointed for the breaking out of the rebellion. The report adds that the magistrates are to be seized as hostages, and that one of the objects of the insurgents is to liberate the state prisoners.

"Since writing the above paragraph, we have received information, on which we can rely, stating, "That by the exertions of General Byng, ten persons, supposed to be delegates, were yesterday apprehended at Thornhill Lees, near Dewsbury, on suspicion of being concerned in treasonable and seditious practices. On the apprehension of the prisoners they were sent off to Wakefield in carriages, escorted by a detachment of cavalry, and so strong was the sensation produced in that place, that many hundreds of persons surrounded the Court House, and pressed for admission. The examination took place before Sir Francis Lindley Wood, Bart. Benjamin Dealtry, Esq. and other magistrates, and terminated in the committal of the prisoners for further examination. In the mean time a dispatch has been sent by the magistrates to the Secretary of State for the Home Department." The information, relating to the time of the meeting, and the objects contemplated by the delegates, was we understand, furnished to the civil and military authorities by one of their own number, and upon the same authority it was stated, that fifty [illegible] of arms would be found concealed in a barn, [illegible] the place of meeting. To ascertain the veracity of the assertion a person was dispatched to the place point[illegible] out by the informer, but the sittings of the magistrates, which were continued till between eight and nine o'clock last night, having broken up before the messenger's return, we are unable to give his report."

Extended System of Rebellion!

(FURTHER PARTICULARS)

The Leeds [illegible] papers, if they are to be depended on, would induce a belief that a general rising w[illegible] tated in six different large counties. The Leed[illegible] telligencer follows the Mercury, and states six persons to have been taken up at Sheffield, as well as [illegible]e ten at Dewsbury. The following names are mentioned. James Mann, cloth dresser, Chairman of the late club at Leeds, Thomas Murray, of Leeds, John Smaller of Horbury. The press is stopt for the following.

Monday Morning One o'Clock.—We stop the press to state that the whole of the cavalry are just mustered by the sound of bugle. All we can learn is, that they are to march in the direction of Wakefield immediately. We suspect that attempts are probably making to liberate the prisoners in that town. Excepting that stones have been thrown at some of the horse patrole, Leeds is yet perfectly tranquil."

Here follows some account of riots in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire. Towards noon on Monday, immense numbers assembled at Nottingham. The cavalry were fetched from the Barracks, and the crowds gradually dispersed. At eight o'clock on Tuesday morning an Express arrived stating that a large body of men from the neighbourhood of Clifferton and Ripley, in Derbyshire, were on their march, to Nottingham, and were only 6 miles distant. Mr. Mundy the Magistrate, with two troops of Hussars, went to meet them, and came up with them about nine o'clock. They were irregularly armed with fire arms and pikes.

"*Nottingham, 12 o'Clock, June* 10.

"The disaffected have proceeded to acts of outrage and pillage. Some pikes have been brought in. The Yeomanry Corps have been called out between Derby and this town. One man is stated to have been shot by the Rioters, who refused to deliver up the arms contained in his master's house.

"The Magistrates, Munday and Rolleston, have each proceeded with a body of cavalry, but no intelligence has yet been received from them.

"We are swearing in special constables, and adopting every precaution to preserve quiet."

So far the different papers we have seen. It was from this latter body of men we presume that the prisoners now in Derby gaol were *selected*, and this is the point were the Nottingham Letter stops short.

The *Times*, in ridiculing this *general rising*, supposes the writer will next describe some one flying away with *St. Paul's*, in a Balloon, with the *Monument* in his button hole, as a *bouquet*.

Lichfield Mercury Office, Thursday Night.

We stop the press to state, that we have just received intelligence from Nottingham. The prisoners brought in there had *completely filled the Gaol*, yet all the principal roads were covered with detachments of prisoners, still coming in. Great numbers had refused to act as special constables, and the town was in a state of considerable ferment and apprehension from the multiplicity of conflicting reports. The plan of a partial rising, extending from Nottingham across a most populous district, to the extreme of Yorkshire, seems to have been pretty correct, and ere 24 hours expire, many interesting particulars of the result will be made known. All the yeomanry corps are out, and many of them have made forced marches by night of 20 and 30 miles in extent. From a great number of the prisoners being armed, we fear that more blood has been shed. [*June* 18.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, *May* 28.—*Mr. Brougham* gave notice, that on the 10th of June he should move for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Septennial Act.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN MR. POOLE AND THE OFFICE OF THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

Sir J. Mackintosh moved that there be laid before the House copies of all correspondence which had passed between the Home Department and a Reverend Gentleman, named Powis, who had been engaged in prosecuting certain persons in Staffordshire. The facts of the case were these; a man, named Poole, was engaged in instituting prosecutions against three other persons, named Parkinson, Fletcher, and Deacon. Soon after which, Poole became alarmed for the danger he apprehended he incurred by his indiscreet zeal and excess of exertions. To secure himself against any real or imaginary danger of this kind, he produced and shewed about in different parts of this county of Stafford, a letter purporting to be from a gentleman very high in the office of the Home Department, promising him the protection of Government against the inconvenient consequences of his too zealous services. The statement of this affair may be divided into two parts—1st, so far as it related to the acts of the man shewing the letter: and 2dly, as to the act of the person from whom that letter was supposed to emanate. With respect to the first, there was no doubt that a letter of the nature he alluded to, had been shewn by Poole. As to the second, he thought it equally clear, that if the letter were of the nature that had been described, it was manifestly intended, instead of enforcing the due administration of the law, to grant assurances against the law to a man who apprehended the consequences of having violated it. He (*Sir J.*) hoped to receive a full contradiction to this statement from the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite—for himself he knew nothing of the particulars connected with the affair, except from the information of a professional Gentleman, who was certainly deceived himself, if the story were incorrect. He would rejoice to hear a full and unqualified contradiction to the statement, that any promise of the kind alluded to had been given from the Home Department, or through any of its agents, in any manner, or to this extent: if any contradiction were given he would expect to receive it. This contradiction was explicitly called for, to relieve the Government from so severe an imputation as that of being engaged in any pledge to obstruct the due administration of justice.—When the House passed severe and restrictive laws, and conferred upon the Executive extraordinary powers, it was doubly bound to watch over the execution of those powers and see that they were not wantonly enforced or oppressively abused.—(*Hear, hear, hear.*)—If this letter were sent to the individual, it was evidently a part of that system from which the late circular to the

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[illegible]strates sprung, the effect of which (however well intended) was to whet the too keen zeal of individuals, who had the power of indulging it, and to countenance that unjust and immoral feeling that an action, bad in itself, could change its character from the name or station of the man who committed it.—*(Hear.)*—He would feel extremely glad if the answer to this motion were calculated to curb the effect produced by the late Circular on persons above the station of the lower classes, and prevent the operation of that proneness to use authority, which was not at all times consistent with the law of the land. The subject was one of importance—a call of the House was fixed for the discussion respecting the continuance of those laws, which it appeared could not be exercised without abuse. He cordially hoped this would produce a call also upon the country, upon all ranks, particularly the educated classes, to come forward, previous to the approaching debate, and state from their own knowledge the condition of society in their respective vicinities. Let it then be proclaimed whether that sort of danger subsists which would justify any further suspension of the liberties of British subjects. The Hon. and learned Gentleman concluded by expressing an anxious hope that he would receive satisfactory explanation on the subject of his motion, which was, that there be laid before the House copies of all communications between the Secretary of State of the Home Department, or any person for him, and John Elliston Poole, of the county of Stafford, respecting informations laid against three individuals, &c.

Sir S. Romilly seconded the motion.

Mr. Hiley Addington in reply, stated, that having been, owing to indisposition, absent from his office last April, when these communications were said to have been made, he felt it his duty, after the Learned Gentleman's notice of motion, to inquire into the circumstance; the result of this inquiry he was now ready to state. Two or three letters certainly passed between his Honourable Friend and Colleague, Mr. Beckett, and the individual to whom the motion was referred. Early in April last, a letter had been addressed to the Under Secretary of State by Poole, who as far as he (Mr. Addington) knew, was employed as a Surveyor by the Commissioners under the Hawkers and Pedlars Act, and a man spoken well of by his employers. To this letter (which was perhaps a mere ebullition of well-meant zeal), an answer was returned, framed according to a certain established form, and, in fact, amounting to little more than an acknowledgement of the letter; two more were afterwards addressed by Poole, and acknowledged in the same manner, and two additional ones (making five in all), to which no answers were returned. He could assure the Hon. and Learned Gentleman, that there was no ground whatever for imputing to the Secretary of State, any desire to protect any individual from the responsibility which the law imposed upon him for his acts, and that, in fact, no letter or communication in any manner, bearing the interpretation mentioned by the Hon. and Learned Gentleman, had been sent from the office of the Home Department to the individual in question; and to shew how adverse his Noble Relative (Lord Sidmouth) was to any interference uncalled for by the nature of his indispensable duty, he had to state that the Lord Lieutenant of the county of Stafford, brought a letter which he had received from the Rev. Mr. Powis, the Magistrate, against whom the action was said to be pending, for the affair connected with the Hon. and Learned Gentleman's motion. The letter contained three or four questions, to which answers were expected from the Secretary of State; but the application not being made in direct official form to the office, no answer was returned. The application, however, was afterwards renewed in a direct manner, and the answer returned was, that the Secretary of State did not consider it his province to put constructions upon Acts of Parliament—*(Hear, hear, from the Opposition Benches)*—or of the nature and character of any publications sent to him by Magistrates, or of their libellous or seditious tendency—that it was for the Magistrates to act according to their own discretion & best judgment, aided by whatever professional advice they should think proper to resort to on such occasions. He had already said, that the letters from Mr. Beckett acknowledging Mr. Poole's, contained nothing like what the Hon. and Learned Gentleman suspected; & so far as the credit of the Home Department were concerned, he should not have the least objection to have those letters read from the Chair. It did not follow, however, that they ought to be produced. There were two grounds, in fact, which would induce him to object to their production—the first was, that a prosecution (as he understood) was carrying on against the Rev. Mr. Powis, in the King's Bench, arising (in part at least) out of this transaction, and that, *pendente lite* it would be improper to publish these letters, as possibly they may excite an unfair prejudice against the Rev. Magistrate. The second ground was, that it was not a matter of course to grant papers on their being merely called for. Motions were often made for papers (this was, he admitted, not of that description) out of mere curiosity, and these ought not to be granted.—*(Hear.)* But where papers are moved for like these, with the view of establishing a charge against an individual connected or unconnected with the Government, it is incumbent on the person moving for them to establish a strong, presumptive, *prima facie* case of misconduct against the individual whom he means to charge. He (Mr. Addington) did not think such a case was made out on the present occasion, and until it was, the Secretary of State was entitled to the confidence of the House in the administration of his official duties. He would therefore resist the motion.

Sir Samuel Romilly—"I really cannot understand the grounds of this refusal. May I ask the Right Hon. Gentleman whether the contents of these letters would prejudice the case pending in the Court of Law?"

Mr. Hiley Addington—"I cannot say, but possibly they may have such an effect."

Sir Samuel Romilly resumed, and could not see how any prosecution against the Rev. Mr. Powis could be connected with the letters of the Under Secretary of State to Mr. Poole, quite a different person from the Rev. Magistrate. In the case here, some parties were proceeded against for certain publications by Mr. Poole. There was no attempt to proceed against them for a libel, but they were attacked under the Hawkers and Pedlars' Act; and from what he (Sir Samuel) had heard of the affair, he saw no shadow of authority to justify the proceeding adopted. The Right Hon. Gentleman said, that his Hon. and Learned Friend was greatly misinformed as to the communication sent to Poole by the Under Secretary of State, in answer to his letters; but yet he refused to produce them. Under these circumstances, his Hon, and Learned Friend might content himself without carrying the matter any farther in this light, as he had clearly established that some letters were sent which it was not deemed prudent to produce. The charge therefore, stood confessed.—*(Hear)*.

Sir James Mackintosh agreed with his Hon. and Learned Friend that he had succeeded in establishing enough to render it unnecessary for him in one sense to press his motion further. The Right Hon. Gentleman admitted that at least three letters were sent to Poole, and he (Sir James) had in the first instance stated that Poole had shewed letters of a certain description about the county, in justification of his acts, so that the admission and refusal to produce the letters were confirmatory of his assertion. The case of the Rev. Mr. Powis could not be affected by the production of the papers, for the motion was studiously made to confine their production exclusively to what related to Poole.

Mr. Bragge Bathurst could not see how the distinction between Mr. Poole and Mr. Powis's affair could be made. Both might possibly be interwoven in the investigation, and the premature production of the papers might be prejudicial.

The House then divided, when the numbers were, for the motion 13—Against it 47.

THURSDAY.—*Mr. James Smith* presented a Petition from the merchants and traders of London, complaining of gross frauds under the Bankrupt Laws, and praying for a revisal.—*Sir S. Romilly* said, that the chief impediment to the efficacy of the bankrupt law, existed in the severity of the penal part of the statute, which made the concealment of property to the amount of 20l. a capital felony: and also placing the bankrupt, after he had given up the whole of his property, entirely at the mercy of capricious and vindictive creditors.—*Mr. Lockhart* could not avoid observing that the alarming frauds carried on under the bankrupt system, and the facility afforded for such fraud by the loose and careless mode of administering those laws called loudly for amendment. He himself had known of 70 examinations passed in a single day by one list of Commissioners in the Guildhall. It was utterly impossible to believe that any thing like deliberate justice could be administered in such a manner. With respect to perjuries in concerted bankruptcies, he found they were generally carried on by persons of the Hebrew nation—men who it was known were utterly regardless of any oath not sworn before their own Rabbi. He quoted an instance of one of those persons who had sworn to a debt of 5000l. in order to obtain a statute, to whom it afterwards appeared not one shilling was due; and he mentioned this circumstance in order to be made use of in any bill which might be brought forward on the subject.—*Mr. Abercrombie* agreed in the opinion of Sir S. Romilly, and suggested as the best remedy for the evil, to abolish the capital punishment, and to enable the *Commissioners* to give the honest bankrupt his certificate, the moment he should have made a full and fair disclosure of all effects.—*Sir John Newport* said, that, so badly was the bankrupt law found to operate in Ireland, that a creditor would rather take 2s. 6d. in the pound, although he knew his debtor's effects were equal to two thirds of the claim against him, than resort to the statute of bankruptcy. The Petition was ordered to lie on the table; and *Mr. Smith* moved for a Committee, to consider the Bankrupt Laws.

The House went into a Committee on the Clergy Residence Bill.—*Mr. R. Gordon* said, he knew a Clergyman who was a Dignitary in no less than six Cathedrals; he was prebendary in one, Chancellor in another, Dean in a third, and other offices; in addition to which he held two livings.

Mr. M. Sutton could not give a precise answer; the case was assuredly singular.—Several verbal alterations were then made in the Bill; and the clauses being read and agreed to, leave was obtained to resume the Committee on Monday se'nnight.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY.—After a short debate, the Irish Insurrection Bill was read a second time. Adjourned to next Friday.

PARLIAMENT of GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS, THURSDAY, JUNE 12.

REPORT OF THE SECRET COMMITTEE.

The Earl of Harrowby presented the Report.

"By the Lords' Committee appointed to take into consideration several papers, sealed up in a bag, &c. & to report to the House, &c. The report begins by stating, that the Committee, after an examination of the papers referred to them, feel it their painful duty to declare, that they see but too many proofs of a traitorous conspiracy to overthrow the Government and the Constitution, and to subvert the existing order of society.

"The report then praises the active exertions of the Government, and particularly of the Magistrates in the execution of the general laws, and of the special powers intrusted to them by the new Acts of Parliament; but the Committee assert, that though the plans of the conspirators have been thus frustrated, yet, in spite of all this, the same wicked and desperate designs are still pursued. The information on which this conclusion is founded is said to be collected from sources frequently unconnected and unknown to each other; but the result is said to be uniform, and is also corroborated by striking coincidence in many minute particulars.

"The Committee then observe, that their intelligence rests, in many of its parts, upon the testimony of persons who are either themselves implicated in these criminal transactions or who have apparently engaged in them for the purpose of obtaining information, and imparting it to the magistrates or the Secretary of State. The committee allow that such testimony must be very questionable; and state, that they have reason to apprehend that the language and conduct of some of the latter description of witnesses has had the effect of encouraging those designs which it was intended they should only be the means of detecting. But allowing for these circumstances, the committee are still of opinion, that the statement which they proceed to give is by no means exaggerated, but perfectly warranted by papers submitted to their inspection. It proceeds to state, that the papers relate, almost without exception, to the manufacturing districts in the midland and northern counties; and although the disaffected still look to the metropolis with the hope of assistance and direction, yet to the districts thus referred to, the more recent projects of insurrection were to have been confined.

"The Committee then state, that although in many of these districts distress has operated to expose the minds of the labouring classes to irritation and perversion, yet this distress, in their opinion, has been rather the instrument than the cause of the disaffection. In some of the disaffected districts they believed that distress had been less felt than in many other parts of the kingdom; while in other places, where the distress has been most grievous, it has been sustained with such patience, loyalty, and good conduct, as cannot be too highly commended; and the Committee think that it is chiefly by the means mentioned in the Report of the former Committee, namely, by the extensive circulation of seditious and blasphemous publications, and by the continual repetition of inflammatory discourses, that the spirit of disaffection has been excited and diffused. These have gradually weakened among the lower order the attachment to our Government and Constitution, and the respect for law, morality, and religion; and their minds have thus been prepared for the adoption of measures no less injurious to their interests and happiness, than to those of every other class of his Majesty's subjects.

"Since the former report, Manchester and its neighbourhood are stated to be the only places where meetings have been held in such numbers as to excite alarm. At a meeting held there on the 3d March, for the purpose of petitioning against the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, on which occasion several thousand persons were assembled, it was resolved, that another meeting was to be held on the 10th, with the intention that ten out of every twenty persons should proceed to London, with a petition to the Prince Regent. The interval was employed in repeated and numerous meetings, when the designs of the leaders were developed in speeches of the most undisguised violence. One man avowed himself a republican and a leveller, and would never give up the cause till a republican form of government was established; others stated, that if their petition was rejected, they must force it; that the large towns in Yorkshire were acting on the same plan, and would meet them on the road, or at least march to London at the same time; that the Scotch were on their march, and that they should be one hundred thousand strong when joined by the people of the manufacturing districts on the road; and that it would be impossible for the army, or any thing else, to resist them. The speakers were sometimes checked by some of their associates, but were generally received with strong marks of applause and concurrence. Arrangements for the march were pointed out, and the people were told to provide themselves with blankets, shoes, and knapsacks, and with money and food. Those who remained behind were to assist with subscriptions. Every ten men were to choose a leader, and one was to be placed over every hundred. Strong intimations were also given of the propriety and necessity of providing themselves with arms, but those do not appear to have been acted upon, except in a few instances. On the 10th of March the Meeting took place, consisting of from 10 to 12000 persons; and although some of the leaders had been previously arrested, and some were seized on the spot, the purpose was not abandoned, and large numbers of the deluded people marched off.

"It goes on to state, that a considerable body was stopped on their way to Stockport, while great numbers passed through Leek, and one party went as far as Ashbourne; but the activity of the Magistrates, in dispersing the meeting and stopping these parties, prevented the execution of a design which probably would have disturbed the peace, not only of the counties through which they passed, but might have led to consequences highly dangerous to the public tranquility.

"It observes, that the planners of the plot, instead of being discouraged by this discomfiture, pursued their measures uninterruptedly. Fresh meetings, though in smaller numbers, were soon afterwards held, consisting chiefly of delegates from Manchester, Derbyshire, & the manufacturing districts of Yorkshire. At some of these meetings reports were made of the quantity of pikes, firelocks, and bullets, which could be procured for the intended rising. Communications were kept up with Nottingham, Sheffield, and Birmingham, in order to excite the people of those districts to similar attempts, and to ascertain the progress of their preparation. In these meetings, it is stated that the pretence of Parliamentary Reform was almost entirely discarded and nothing less than Revolution was meditated, and to such a dreadful degree were the minds of many of the people at these meetings corrupted and inflamed, that in public speeches the necessity of doing away with, or disposing of (this was the term) the persons most obnoxious to them was unreservedly announced; and it is stated to have been once proposed to make Manchester a Moscow, in order to strengthen the cause by throwing great numbers out of work.

"A general insurrection was to have commenced at Manchester on the 30th: Magistrates were to have been seized, prisoners liberated, soldiers either to be surprised at their barracks, or to be drawn out of them by the burning of factories to be set on fire, and while they were thus diverted from their posts, the barracks were to be occupied by a party stationed for that purpose, and the magazine was to be seized. The firing of a rocket, or rockets, was to be the signal for this rising.—The numbers sufficient for the immediate purpose were estimated at two or three thousand men, but it was expected that the insurgents would amount to 5000 in the morning.

"In some parts of these proceedings there are traces of an intention to issue proclamations, absolving the King's subjects from their allegiance, and denouncing death against their opponents. The Committee, however, allow, that they have not found any evidence of the actual preparation of these proclamations. This atrocious conspiracy was detected & defeated by the Magistrates, who seized and confined some of the ringleaders before the period fixed for its execution. This timely prevention appears to have checked very considerably the proceedings of the disaffected, and the subsequent intelligence from that quarter is of a more favourable kind.

"During part of the month of April there appears to have been a general intermission, at least of the more open proceedings. Owing to the regulations of the new Act, public meetings have been less frequent, and societies have been less frequently convened, even in public-houses. Clubs have been dissolved, meetings suspended, or held so privately and so remotely, as to have escaped observation.

"They have fewer communications in writing: the names of leading persons have been recommended to be concealed: few persons only are entrusted with the progress of their plans, and these men are to give notice to different delegates to have their partizans ready to act when and as required. These delegates have met in small numbers, and kept up a general though verbal correspondence among the disaffected.

"Towards the end of April, and during the month of May, this correspondence has been more active. On the 5th of May a meeting was held in a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, which was attended by delegates from other principal towns of that district, and from Leicester, Birmingham, and Nottingham. At this meeting reports were made by the delegates of the numbers which could be collected from the different districts: they were stated to be very large, but the Committee states itself to be aware of the exaggeration probable in such a matter. About this time it was proposed that there should be another general meeting, for as early a day as possible after the discussion of the question of Reform in the House of Commons. The insurgents were first to march to Nottingham; where they were expected to be joined by other bodies; and on their way to London by still more, all armed either before or to be armed by the robbery of private houses, or of different barracks and depots which were to be attacked.

"At several subsequent meetings it was reported that the increase of members was so great, that it was said at one of them, that it was necessary to extend their divisions daily, & enlarge the committee. Similar information from many quarters whence the delegates were deputed, confirms the expectation of a general rising about the time that has been mentioned; and states, that a postponement took place to the 9th or 10th of June, for various reasons. By the latest intelligence from these quarters, it appears, that these designs were frustrated by the same causes that formerly existed, namely, the vigilance of Government, the activity and intelligence of the Magistrates, and the assistance lent them in the exercise of their functions by the regular troops and yeomanry acting under their direction; the efficient arrangements of the officers intrusted with the service, the knowledge obtained of the plans of the disaffected, together with the arrest and imprisonment of the leading agitators; and that by these causes a still further postponement of their atrocious plans would be occasioned. Subsequent intelligence leaves no doubt that the plan, in its full extent, has been frustrated; but the correctness of former information has been confirmed by the late appearance of bodies of armed men at the period previously fixed, and particularly in one of the districts which had been described as determined to rise, without waiting for a general co-operation.

"The Committee think it important to state, that many of the most active magistrates & persons whose civil & military situations enabled them, upon the most extensive information, to form the most accurate opinion, concur in attributing the disappointment of the attempts already made, & of the hopes of continued tranquillity, to the exercise of the new powers which Parliament intrusted to the executive Government, and to the influence produced by the knowledge that these powers would be called into action as soon as necessity should justify their employment. They concur likewise in a representation of the danger with which the expiry of these powers at the present moment would threaten the country; and the Committee feel, that they should ill discharge the high trust reposed in them if they did not declare their unreserved assent to this opinion. They, therefore, with the fullest confidence in the loyalty and good disposition, not only of those classes of the community and those portions of the kingdom which have generally hitherto remained free from disaffection, but of the greatest part of those very districts which are the chief scenes of discontent and of threatened disturbance, cannot refrain from declaring it as the result of all the information which they have collected, that the time is not yet arrived when the maintenance of public tranquillity, and the protection of the lives and property of his Majesty's subjects, can be allowed to depend upon the ordinary powers of the law."

The Report was, on the motion of the Earl of Harrowby, ordered to be printed.——The Earl of Liverpool then stated, that in case the Report should be printed in time, a Noble Friend of his would bring in the bill for continuing the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act to-morrow, and move the first reading on that day, & that it be read a second time on Monday.

MR. ANDREWS AND MR. ADOLPHUS.

On Monday afternoon last, a contest, not only of words, but of blows, took place at Clerkenwell Sessions House, between the two counsellors above mentioned. The gentlemen in question, it would appear, were engaged pro and con, in a case which came before the Chairman, Wm. Watson, Esq. and the bench of Magistrates, for their adjudication. The matter that first created personal choler in the dispositions of these learned advocates, was upon the legal definition of a clause in the 17th of Geo. II. whether or not it was applicable to vagrants, or to rogues and vagabonds. They contended with equal warmth upon the respective positions they had taken, and each endeavoured to maintain his ground by much declamation. At length words of rather a questionable shape, supposed to be aimed personally at Mr. Andrews, fell from Mr. Adolphus, and Mr. Andrews applied to the Court for its interference and protection to enable him to exercise his best abilities in the behalf of his Clients. The Court granted Mr. Andrews the boon he asked, and Mr. Adolphus apologized to the Court. Mr. Andrews, however, did not feel satisfied. Shortly afterwards other impe-

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diments were thrown in the way, and Mr. Andrews observed, that he could no longer endure the impertinencies of a person like Mr. Adolphus. Mr Adolphus in reply, expressed some surprise at the observation, but remarked that it was not to be wondered at, particularly as it emanated from a person bred in a *Cobler's Stall.* The Court followed, and Mr Adolphus said, "I shall be under the necessity of horsewhipping you." The case (it being now nearly four o'clock) upon which they argued was adjourned; and Mr. Girdler the Magistrate who had been sitting on the Bench, suggested to Mr. Watson, the chairman, and other magistrates, that the language which had been used in Court by Mr. Adolphus and Mr. Andrews was such as, in his opinion, ought to be taken immediate notice of, and that the parties should be held under recognizances to keep the peace. The Chairman refused to interfere in the business; the Court then broke up its sittings for the day, and the Chairman and magistrates went up stairs to dinner: immediately afterwards Mr. Smart, the high constable for the Holborn division, came into Court and stated to Mr. Girdler, that Mr. Andrews and Mr. Adolphus had been contending against each other *vi et armis.* Perhaps it will be well here to describe how these profound gownsmen cut each other up. Mr Adolphus left the Court first, and Mr. Andrews followed shortly afterwards, and having overtaken Mr. Adolphus at the bottom of the stairs, began to belabour him most violently over the shoulders with his umbrella, which, as might be expected, was soon broken to pieces.

Mr. Adolphus feeling more than the weight of words, or of a brief upon his shoulders, indignantly turned round and threw himself into a boxing attitude. The signal was responded to by his opponent. The learned gentlemen fought three rounds, in the course of which Mr. Andrews received a slight contusion on his nose, and Mr. Smart having then arrived, interfered, and seperated them. The circumstance being communicated to Mr. Girdler by Mr. Smart, Mr. Girdler proceeded to the committee-room, where he found Mr. Andrews, who appeared rather discomposed at his presence. Mr. Adolphus had in the interval retired. Mr. Girdler told Mr. Andrews that he was obliged, as a magistrate to interfere, having had a report made to him by the High Constable that he and Mr. Adolphus had been beating and assaulting each other —Mr. Andrews told Mr. Girdler that he did not think his interference necessary to which the worthy magistrate replied, that "he should not neglect the performance of his duty;" and having sat down, he took an information upon the oath of John Smart, of No. 3. Little James-street, in the parish of St Andrews, Holborn high constable, who swore that he saw the peace broken by Thomas Andrews, esq. and John Adolphus, esq. in a personal combat between them.

Mr. Girdler, upon this affidavit, held Mr. Andrews to bail in the sum of five hundred pounds, to answer the complaint of John Smart, for a breach of the peace, committed in his presence, and also to keep the peace towards all his Majesty's subjects, more especially, in the mean time, towards John Adolphus, esq not only in the county of Middlesex, but elsewhere. Having secured Mr. Andrews, the worthy Magistrate sent Mr. Smart to Mr. Adolphus, at the Old Bailey Session, with a note, couched nearly in the following terms:—"Mr. Girdler presents his compliments to Mr. Adolphus, and requests the favour of his attendance at the Sessions house this evening.—Sessions house, Clerkenwell, May 26."

The high constable saw Mr. Adolphus, who returned a note, addressed to—— Girdler, esq.—"Mr. Adolphus presents his compliments to Mr Girdler, and informs him that he is detained at the Old Bailey upon business, but that he shall be at the Sessions house in the morning at ten o'clock."

In the intermediate time of Mr. Girdler having sent to Mr Adolphus and the following morning, Mr. Andrews had received in direct terms a challenge from Mr. Adolphus. On the following morning, viz. the 27th (Tuesday) Mr. Girdler called upon Mr. Adolphus, and held him to the same recognizances to keep the peace towards all his Majesty's subjects, especially in the mean time towards Thos. Andrews, Esq. not only in the county of Middlesex, but elsewhere. And thus the business terminated.

Much has been said about the competence of a Magistrate to hold persons to bail out of the country. Some argue that they have no such power, and others say that in cases where murder is likely to be committed, and to save the shedding of blood, the authority of the Magistrate is unlimited. It might be well to hear the opinion of one of our Judges upon this point.

[*The Observer,—May* 18.

THE UNKNOWN FOREIGN FEMALE.

TO THE EDITOR.

About two months since, a female presented herself at the door of a cottage at Almondsbury, near Bristol; the door being open, and a couch in view, she made signs of a wish to repose herself. She appeared in a very debilitated and distressed condition, as if exhausted by much fatigue. The cottagers, not comprehending her language, reported the case to Mrs. Worrall, who resides about a mile from Almondsbury; and that lady kindly visited, and gave orders for the most humane attention to be paid to her. Her language was equally unknown to Mrs. Worrall; but her appearance and graceful manners so interested that lady, that she took her under her own roof, where she has since experienced the most unremitting kindness. Her head is small; her eyes and hair are black; her eye-brows are finely arched; the forehead low; nose rather short; complexion very triflingly sallow, rather more corresponding to a brunette. * * * * * * She fences with great dexterity, holding the sword in the right hand, and the dagger in her left. She is very fond of bathing; and swims and dives with considerable activity. She carries about with her a cord, on which some knots are made, like the Chinese *abacus*, which afterwards gave rise to the sliding beads, the *suon-puon*. She writes with great facility, from left to right, as we are accustomed. She has made Mrs. Worrall understand that in her country neither pens nor paper are used; but what is supposed to be a camel hair pencil and a species of papyrus.—Soon after her residences at Mrs. Worrall's house, she was attacked with a typhus fever, and was placed under the care of Mr. Mortimer, an eminent surgeon of Bristol; upon her recovery, pleased as she must have been at his kind and constant attention to her, she wrote him a letter of thanks, calling him, as a doctor, *Justee*, and herself *Caraboo*. All the assistance to be derived from a Polyglott Bible, Fry's Pantographia, or Dr. Hager's Elementary Characters of the Chinese, do not enable us to ascertain either the nature of her language, or the country to which she belongs; one or two characters bear some resemblance to the Chinese, particularly the Chinese *cho*, a reed; there are more characters which have some similitude to the Greek, particularly the *iota*, *pi*, and *epsilon*; different publications have been shewn to her, in Greek, Malay, Chinese, Shanscrit, Arabic, and Persic; but with all she appears entirely unacquainted. Her letter has been shewn to every person in Bristol and Bath, versed in oriental literature, but without success; a copy was sent to the India House, and submitted by the Chairman of that Company to the examination of Mr. Raffles, one of the best oriental scholars, yet he could not decypher it; the original letter was sent to Oxford, and the members of that University denied its being the character of any language; it has been by some conjectured as being an imperfect Javanese; others have supposed it the style of the Malay of Sumatra. From my own observation, although entirely unacquainted with any single character of her writing, I have deemed her more resembling a *Circassian*; her countenance, her complexion, and her manners, favour such a supposition; and probably her appearance here may be connected with the Corsairs, who have been hovering about our coast. She has by signs intimated that she was on board a ship, and so ill treated, that when she came in sight of land, she jumped overboard and swam ashore. She also in the same manner expressed that she was ill on board, her hair cut off, and an operation on the back performed; I examined the part, it had been scarified, but not according to the English mode of cupping, or to any European manner with which I am acquainted; the incisions are extremely regular, and apparently applyed with the caustic, a mode of cupping adopted in the East. The Supreme Being she styles *Alia Tallah*. All who have seen her are highly interested about her. A fac simile of her letter has been placed in the Kingston Pump Room for examination. I beg leave to observe that I have seen her write, and she writes with grace and facility.

P. S. Since writing the above, I have been informed of the following circumstances:—*Caraboo* quitted Mrs. Worrall's house for one whole day, to procure a few clothes, which she signified to Mrs. W. that she had buried, to conceal them from the *Machratoos* (rogues): the distance must have been considerable, as her feet were blistered; and the violent illness which followed, was owing to the fatigue.—Mrs Worrall, whose opportunities of observation have necessarily been superior to those of any other person, is persuaded that her father is Chinese, and that her mother who is dead, was Malay, that her father's name is *Jessee Mandue*, and that he is a man of considerable consequence in his own country; *Caraboo* describes a gold chain he wears about his neck.

Burlington-street, Bath, June 1. I am, Sir, yours,, C. H. WILKINSON.

SOUTHEY'S APOLOGY FOR WAT TYLER

IN A LETTER TO WM. SMITH, ESQ. M. P.

[It may perhaps be in the recollection of our readers that during one of the discussions in the House of Commons, on the Seditious Meeting Bill, Mr. Wm. Smith, the Member for Norwich, adverted to the changes of opinion, at different periods of life, of political men, and the acrimony with which they attacked their former associates for merely adhering to those opinions they had abandoned—illustrating this observation, by reading as a case in proof, certain passages in the Quarterly Review (conjectured to be written by Mr. Southey) and the opinions which were held by that Gentleman, and given in the dramatic poem of Wat Tyler, three and twenty years ago. The contrast was so strong, that Mr. Smith was unwarily betrayed into much severity of observation, during which he taxed Mr. Southey with being a Renegade. The Poet-Laureate, as might be supposed, thought the license of speech had been carried too far. He did not feel disposed to acquiesce in the justice of this term being applied to him; and after an interval of about six weeks, we have a castigatory reply to the Member for Norwich. We subjoin from it the passages of leading interest.]

"For the book itself (Wat Tyler), I deny that it is a seditious performance; for it places in the mouths of the personages who are introduced, nothing more than a correct statement of their real principles. That it is a mischievous publication, I know; the errors which it contains being especially dangerous at this time. Therefore I came forward without hesitation to avow it; to claim it as my own property, which had never been alienated; and to suppress it. And I am desirous that my motives in thus acting should not be misunderstood. The piece was written under the influence of opinions which I have long since outgrown, and repeatedly disclaimed, but for which I have never affected to feel either shame or contrition; they were taken up conscientiously in early youth, they were acted upon in disregard of all wordly considerations, and they were left behind in the same straight forward course, as I advanced in years. It was written when republicanism was confined to a very small number of the educated classes; when those who were known to entertain such opinions were exposed to personal danger from the populace; and when a spirit of anti-Jacobinism was predominant, which I cannot characterise more truly than by saying, that it was as unjust and intolerant, though not quite so ferocious, as the Jacobinism of the present day.

"In my youth, when my stock of knowledge consisted of such an acquaintance with Greek and Roman history as is required in the course of regular scholastic education, when my heart was full and poetry and romance, and Lucan and Akenside were at my tongue's end, I fell into the political opinions which the French Revolution was then scattering throughout Europe; and following those opinions with ardour, wherever they led, I soon perceived that inequalities of rank were a light evil compared to the inequalities of property, and those more fearful distinctions which the want of moral and intellectual culture occasions between man and man. At that time, and with those opinions, or rather feelings (for their root was in the heart, and not in the understanding), I wrote *Wat Tyler*, as one who was impatient of all the 'oppressions that are done under the Sun.' The subject was injudiciously chosen, and it was treated as might be expected by a youth of twenty, in such times, who regarded only one side of the question. There is no other misrepresentation. The sentiments of the historical characters are correctly stated. Where I now to dramatize the same story, there would be much to add, but little to alter. I should not express those sentiments less strongly, but I should oppose to them more enlarged views of the nature of man and the progress of society. I should set forth with equal force the oppressions of the feudal system the excesses of the insurgents, and the treachery of the Government; and hold up the errors and crimes which were then committed, as a warning for this and for future ages. I should write as a man, not as a stripling; with the same heart and the same desires, but with a ripened understanding and competent stores of knowledge.

"In my productions Mr. William Smith may have seen expressed an enthusiastic love of liberty, a detestation of tyranny wherever it exists and in whatever form, an ardent abhorrence of all wicked ambition, and a sympathy not less ardent with those who were engaged in war for the defence of their country, and in a righteous cause,—feelings just, as well as generous in themselves. He might have perceived also frequent indications, that, in the opinion of the youthful writer, a far happier system of society was possible than any under which mankind are at present existing, or ever have existed since the patriarchal ages—and no equivocal aspirations after such a state. In all this he might have seen something that was erroneous, & more than was visionary; but nothing that savoured of intemperance or violence. I insist, therefore, that inasmuch as Wat Tyler may differ in character from these works, the difference arises necessarily from the nature of dramatic composition. I maintain that this is the inference which must be drawn by every honest and judicious mind, and I affirm that such an inference would be strictly conformable to the fact.

Do not, however, Sir, suppose, that I shall seek to shrink from a full avowal of what my opinions have been! neither before God or man am I ashamed of them. I have as little cause for humiliation in recalling them, as Gibbon had, when he related how he had knelt at the feet of a Confessor: for while I imbibed the republican opinions of the day, I escaped the atheism and the leprous immorality which generally accompanied them. I cannot therefore join with Beattie in blessing

"——the hour when I escaped the wrangling crew,
From Pyrrho's maze, and Epicurus' sty,"

for I was never lost in the one nor defiled in the other. My progress was of a different kind. From building castles in the air to framing commonwealths, was an easy transition; the next step was to realize the vision, and in the hope of accomplishing this I forsook the course of life for which I had been designed, and the prospects of advancement which I may say without presumption were within my reach. My purpose was to retire with a few friends into the wilds of America, and there lay the foundations of a community, upon what we believed to be the political system of Christianity. It matters not in what manner the vision was dissolved. I am not writing my own memoirs, and it is sufficient simply to state the fact. We were connected with no clubs, no party. The course which we would have pursued might have proved destructive to ourselves, but as it related to all other persons, never did the aberrations of youth take a more innocent direction.

"At no period of my life have I held any opinions like those of the Buonapartists and Revolutionists of the present day;—never could I have held any communion with such men in thought, word, or deed;—my nature, God be thanked! would always have kept me from them instinctively, as it would from a toad or an asp.

"Greater changes in the condition of the country have been wrought during the last half century, than an equal course of years had ever before produced. Without entering into the proposition, suffice it to indicate as among the most efficient causes, the steam and the spinning engines, the mail coach & the free publication of the debates in Parliament; hence follow, in natural and necessary consequence, increased activity, enterprize, wealth, and power; but on the other hand, greediness of gain, looseness of principle, half knowledge (more perilous than ignorance), vice, poverty, wretchedness, disaffection, and political insecurity. The changes which have taken place render other changes inevitable: forward we must go, for it is not possible to retrace our steps; the hand of the political horologe cannot go back, like the shadow upon Hezekiah's dial; when the hour comes, it must strike.

"Slavery has long ceased to be tolerable in Europe: the remains of feudal oppression are disappearing even in those countries which have improved the least; nor can it be much longer endured that the extremes of ignorance, wretchedness, and brutality, should exist in the very centre of civilized society. There can be no safety with a populace half Luddite, half Lazzaroni. Let us not deceive ourselves. We are far from that state in which any thing resembling equality would be possible; but we are arrived at that state in which the extremes of inequality are become intolerable. They are too dangerous, as well as too monstrous, to be borne much longer. Plans which would have led to the utmost horrors of insurrection, have been prevented by the Government, and by the enactment of strong but necessary laws. Let it not, however, be supposed that the disease is healed, because the ulcer may skin over. The remedies by which the body politic can be restored to health, must be slow in their operation. The condition of the populace, physical, moral, and intellectual, must be improved, or a Jacquerie a *bellum servile*, sooner or later will be the result. It is the people at this time who stand in need of reformation, not the Government. The Government must better the condition of the populace; and the first thing necessary is to prevent it from being worsened. It must no longer suffer itself to be menaced, its chief magistrate insulted, and its most sacred institutions vilified with impunity. It must curb the seditious press and keep it curbed. For this purpose, if the laws are not at present effectual, they should be made so; nor will they then avail, unless they are vigilantly executed. I say this, well knowing to what obloquy it will expose me, and how grossly and impudently my meaning will be misrepresented; but I say it, because if the licentiousness of the press be not curbed, its abuse will most assuredly one day occasion the loss of its freedom.

"This is the first and most indispensable measure; for without this all others will be fruitless. Next in urgency is the immediate relief of the poor. I differ *toto cœlo* from Mr. Owen of Lanark, in one main point. To build upon any other foundation than religion, is building upon sand. But I admire his practical benevolence! I love his enthusiasm . . . and I go far with him in his earthly views. I sincerely wish that his plan for the extirpation of pauperism should be fairly tried. To employ the poor in manufactures is only shifting the evil, and throwing others out of employ by bringing more labour, and more produce of labour, into market which is already overstocked.

"Wise and extensive plans of foreign colonization contribute essentially to keep a state like England in health; but we must not overlook the greater facility of colonizing at home. Would it not be desirable that tracks of waste land should be purchased with public money, to be held as national domains, and colonized with our disbanded soldiers and sailors, and people who are in want of employment, dividing them into estates of different size, according to the capability of the speculators, and alloting to every cottage that should be erected there a certain proportion of ground?

"A duty scarcely less urgent than that of diminishing the burthen of the poor-rates, is that of providing for the education of the lower classes. Government must no longer, in neglect of its first and paramount duty, allow them to grow up in worse than heathen ignorance. They must be trained in the way they should go: they must be taught to 'fear God and keep his commandments, for this is the whole duty of man.' Mere reading and writing will not do this: they must be instructed according to the established religion; they must be fed with the milk of sound doctrine; for States are secure in proportion as the great body of the people are attached to the institutions of their country. A moral and religious education will induce habits of industry; the people will know their duty, and find their interest and their happiness in following it. Give us the great boon of parochial education, so connected with the church as to form part of the establishment, and we shall find it a bulwark to the state as well as to the church. Let this be done, let saving banks be generally introduced, let new channels for industry be opened (as soon as the necessities of the State will permit) by a liberal expenditure in public works by colouizing our waste lands at home, and regularly sending off our swarms abroad, and the strength, wealth, and security of the nation will be in proportion to its numbers.

"It is likewise incumbent upon the Government to take heed lest in its solicitude for raising the necessary revenue, there should be too little regard for the means by which it is raised. It should beware of imposing such duties as create a strong temptation to evade them. It should be careful that all its measures tend, as much as possible, to the improvement of the people, and especially careful that nothing be done which can tend in any way to corrupt them. It should reform its prisons, and apply some remedy to the worst grievance which exists,—the enormous expences, the chicanery, and the ruinous delays of the law.

"How far the writings of Mr. Southey may be found to deserve a favourable acceptance from after ages, time will decide; but a name, which whether worthily or not, has been conspicuous in the literary history of its age, will certainly not perish. It will be said of him, that in an age of personality, he abstained from satire; and that during the course of his literary life, often as he was assailed, the only occasion on which he ever condescended to reply, was, when a certain Mr. William Smith insulted him in Parliament with the appellation of Renegade.—On that occasion it will be said, that he vindicated himself, as it became him to do, and treated his calumniator with just and memorable severity. Whether it shall be added, that Mr. William Smith redeemed his own character, by coming forward with honest manliness, and acknowledging that he had spoken rashly and unjustly, concerns himself, but is not of the slightest importance to me.

"ROBERT SOUTHEY."

[*The Observer,—April* 27.

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ, IN BAKE-HOUSE LANE,
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